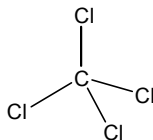


## CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

CAS No. 56-23-5

First Listed in the *Second Annual Report on Carcinogens*



### CARCINOGENICITY

Carbon tetrachloride (CCl<sub>4</sub>) is *reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen* based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals (IARC V.1, 1972; IARC V.20, 1979; IARC S.4, 1982; IARC S.7, 1987). When administered by gavage, carbon tetrachloride increased the incidences of hepatomas and hepatocellular carcinomas in mice of both sexes. By the same route of administration, the compound increased the incidence of neoplastic nodules of the liver in rats of both sexes. When administered by subcutaneous injection, carbon tetrachloride induced hepatocellular carcinomas in male rats and mammary adenocarcinomas and fibroadenomas in female rats. When administered by inhalation, carbon tetrachloride induced liver carcinomas in rats. When administered intrarectally, the compound induced nodular hyperplasia of the liver in male mice.

There are no adequate data available to evaluate the carcinogenicity of carbon tetrachloride in humans (IARC V.20, 1979; IARC S.4, 1982; IARC S.7, 1987). Three case reports described liver tumors associated with cirrhosis in humans exposed to carbon tetrachloride. A mortality study of laundry and dry cleaning workers exposed to a variety of solvents suggested an excess of respiratory cancers, liver tumors, and leukemia.

### PROPERTIES

Carbon tetrachloride is a colorless, highly volatile liquid with a strong ethereal odor similar to chloroform. It mixes sparingly with water. When heated to decomposition, it emits highly toxic fumes of phosgene. Carbon tetrachloride is available in the United States in technical and chemically pure grades.

### USE

Carbon tetrachloride is used primarily as a chemical intermediate in the production of the refrigerants Freon 11 and 12. Freon 11 and 12 are also used as solvents, in plastic and resin production, as foam blowing agents, and previously as aerosol propellants. Carbon tetrachloride has also been used as a general solvent in industrial degreasing operations (NCI DCE, 1985b; IARC V.20, 1979) and as an industrial solvent for cable and semiconductor manufacture. Its use as a grain fumigant was banned by EPA in 1985.

## PRODUCTION

The 1997 Directory of Chemical Producers identifies one company producing a total of 110 million lb of carbon tetrachloride at two different sites (SR1a, 1997). The 1998 Chemical Buyers Directory lists six suppliers of the compound and Chemyclopedia 98 lists three (Tilton, 1997; Rodnan, 1997). In 1994 and 1992, three manufacturers produced an undisclosed amount of carbon tetrachloride (USITC, 1995, 1994). In 1991 and 1990, 315 and 413 million lb were produced, respectively (USITC, 1993, 1991). The USITC identified four U.S. producers of carbon tetrachloride in 1989, but no production figures were provided (USITC, 1990). In 1988, the United States produced over 761 million lb of carbon tetrachloride (USITC, 1989). This was an increase over the 1987 total of 672 million lb (USITC, 1988). In 1986, 625 million lb of carbon tetrachloride were produced by five domestic companies (Chem. Eng. News, 1987a). Total U.S. production capacity was 923 million lb in 1985, although total U.S. production was only 646 million lb (Chem. Mktg. Rep., 1986b). Production in 1984 and 1983 was 713 million lb and 573 million lb, respectively. Production in the United States decreased an average of 3% per year from 1976, when 857 million lb were produced, to 1986 (Chem. Eng. News, 1987a). Production of carbon tetrachloride on a large scale in the United States began about 1907 (IARC V.20, 1979).

U.S. imports of carbon tetrachloride have tended to increase and exports have tended to decrease; however, current import and export quantities are not available (ATSDR, 1994-R019). Carbon tetrachloride imports exceeded 111 million lb in 1987 (USDOC Imports, 1988). Imports increased to over 57 million lb in 1985 from 7 million lb in 1983. Exports decreased from 86 million lb in 1980 to 36 million lb in 1985 (Chem. Mark. Rep., 1986b).

## EXPOSURE

The primary routes of potential human exposure to carbon tetrachloride are inhalation, ingestion, and dermal contact. The greatest risk of occupational exposure to carbon tetrachloride occurred most likely during fumigation processes before this use was banned in 1985 (NCI DCE, 1985b). NIOSH estimated that workers exposed to carbon tetrachloride are primarily those at blast furnaces and steel mills, in the air transportation industry, and in motor vehicle and telephone and telegraph equipment manufacturing. About 4,500 workers are possibly exposed during production processes, and 52,000 during industrial use of the chemical. OSHA estimated that 3.4 million workers may possibly be exposed to carbon tetrachloride directly or indirectly. Exposure to carbon tetrachloride may occur in dry cleaning establishments, where ambient air concentrations have been determined to average between 20 and 70 ppm. Average exposures of 206 and 338 ppm with excursions of 1,252 and 7,100 ppm have been reported during dry cleaning machine operations (NCI DCE, 1985b). Occupational exposure is also possible during its use in the manufacture of Freon 11 and 12. Exposure during fluorocarbon production is most likely to be experienced by tank farm and process operators, who may be exposed to emissions arising from storage tank vents or resulting from transfer of the chemical or process equipment leaks or spills (NCI DCE, 1985b). The National Occupational Hazard Survey, conducted by NIOSH from 1972 to 1974, estimated that 160,000 workers were exposed to carbon tetrachloride in the workplace, including 25,000 workers exposed during grain fumigation (NIOSH, 1976). The National Occupational Exposure Survey (1981-1983) estimated that 77,315 workers including 12,605 women, potentially were exposed to carbon tetrachloride (NIOSH, 1984). The ACGIH has set a threshold limit value (TLV) for exposure to carbon tetrachloride in the workplace at 5 ppm as an 8-hr time-weighted average (TWA) and a short term exposure limit (STEL) of 10 ppm (ACGIH, 1996). ACGIH has noted the potential contribution to overall exposure by the

cutaneous route, including mucous membranes and eyes, either by airborne, or more particularly, by direct contact with the substance (ACGIH, 1986).

The Toxic Chemical Release Inventory (EPA) listed 95 industrial facilities that produced, processed, or otherwise used carbon tetrachloride in 1988 (TRI, 1990). In compliance with the Community Right-to-Know Program, the facilities reported releases of carbon tetrachloride to the environment which were estimated to total 3.9 million lb. These releases indicate that a large proportion of the general population is possibly exposed to the chemical. EPA estimated that 8 million people living within 12.5 miles of manufacturing sites are possibly exposed to average levels of  $0.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , with peaks of  $1,580 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . According to the report of 1992, releases of the compound to air were significantly reduced in 1990, with only an estimated total of 1,671,092 lb. The amount discharged to water was 36,201 lb and that to soil was a little over 1,000 lb (ATSDR, 1994-R015). Carbon tetrachloride is formed in the troposphere by solar-induced photochemical reactions of chlorinated alkenes (IARC V.20, 1979). Carbon tetrachloride is readily volatile at ambient temperature and is a stable chemical that is degraded very slowly, so there has been a gradual accumulation of carbon tetrachloride in the environment. It is broken down by chemical reactions in air, but this occurs so slowly that estimates of its atmospheric lifetime are between 30 and 100 years, with 50 years generally regarded as the probable value. In 1988, an average concentration of carbon tetrachloride in air in the United States was reported to be 0.168 ppb, and other studies have observed a steady increase of global atmospheric levels of the chemical at an annual rate of about 1.3%. Surveys by the federal government have found that approximately 99% of all groundwater supplies and 95% of all surface water supplies contain less than  $0.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{L}$  of carbon tetrachloride. The general population is most likely exposed to carbon tetrachloride through air and drinking water. Assuming inhalation of  $20 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$  by a 70-kg adult and 40% absorption of carbon tetrachloride across the lung, typical levels of carbon tetrachloride in ambient air (about  $1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) yield daily exposure levels of about  $0.1 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ . Somewhat higher exposures could occur near point sources of carbon tetrachloride. For water, consumption of 2 L/day by a 70-kg adult at a typical carbon tetrachloride concentration of  $0.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{L}$  yields a typical intake by this route of about  $0.01 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  per day (ATSDR, 1994-R019).

Exposure from contaminated foods is possible but not likely to be of much significance, since most levels are below analytical detection limits. Carbon tetrachloride may possibly have been ingested as a contaminant of foods that were treated with the chemical prior to its banning as a grain fumigant. When carbon tetrachloride was used as a fumigant on stored grain, residue concentrations of the chemical ranged from 1 to 100 mg/kg. Exposure to carbon tetrachloride may also occur by dermal contact with tap water (e.g., while bathing) (ATSDR, 1994-R019).

## **REGULATIONS**

CPSC banned the use of carbon tetrachloride in consumer products under the authority of the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (FHSA), as well as mixtures containing the chemical, except for unavoidable manufacturing residues of carbon tetrachloride in other chemicals that do not, during use, result in an air concentration greater than 10 ppm. EPA regulates carbon tetrachloride under the Clean Air Act (CAA), Clean Water Act (CWA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), Food, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), and Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). Carbon tetrachloride is designated as a hazardous air pollutant under CAA, hazardous waste under RCRA, and a hazardous substance under CWA. Under CAA, EPA has set emission standards for carbon tetrachloride for point source categories and any stationary source for which the standards apply. Effluent discharge guidelines have been set under CWA.

Carbon tetrachloride is subject to reporting rules under CWA, CERCLA, RCRA, and SARA. Under CERCLA, EPA has lowered the reportable quantity (RQ) of 5,000 lb established under CWA to 10 lb (SARA final RQ). EPA has banned the use of carbon tetrachloride as a grain fumigant under FIFRA. It published data collection and labeling requirements for pesticides containing carbon tetrachloride as an inert ingredient. Carbon tetrachloride is regulated as a hazardous constituent of waste under RCRA (hazardous waste number, U211; regulatory level, 0.5 mg/L). Under SDWA, EPA set a maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG; 0 mg/L) and a maximum contaminant level (MCL; 0.005 mg/L) for carbon tetrachloride. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that no detectable residues (limit: 0.01 ppm) of carbon tetrachloride be allowed on food or feed, but permits 50 mg/kg on cooked cereals. FDA regulates, under FD&CA, the amount of carbon tetrachloride in bottled water and indirect food additives. NIOSH has recommended a short-term exposure limit (STEL; 60 min.) of 2 ppm for carbon tetrachloride. In the workplace, OSHA adopted a permissible exposure limit (PEL) of 10 ppm as an 8-hr TWA, with a 25-ppm ceiling, and a 200-ppm maximum peak for 5 minutes in any 4-hr period; this standard was adopted by OSHA for toxic effects other than cancer. OSHA regulates carbon tetrachloride under the Hazard Communication Standard and as a chemical hazard in laboratories. Regulations are summarized in Volume II, Table B-17.